Results: The study demonstrated that the total number and severity of symptoms, including psychological and physical symptoms, are found lesser in caregivers (participants) of patients abusing licit substances than in patients abusing illicit drugs. These symptoms among family members grow as the patient's age rises. Symptoms in participants are more if their patient is female as compared to male. And also, total symptoms are more if they are living in nuclear family (Table 1). In our results, total coping and engaged coping mechanisms in family members are found to be not significant as per drug type and remains the same for both licit and illicit drugs abusing patients' families. Avoidant coping mechanisms in family members are more if their patient is female and in nuclear family.

Table 1

symp1	Coefficients	Std. Err.	P Value
age	0.005*	0.001	0.000
drug_type	-0.114*	0.027	0.000
female_d	0.230*	0.028	0.000
nuclear_d	0.124*	0.027	0.000

Conclusions: In our study, it was clearly noticed that the total symptoms, both physical and psychological, were found more in family members of patients abusing illicit drugs. Impact of substance abuse related problems is found more in female members compared to male members of family.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0294

The influence of problem drinking persons on the quality of life of their surroundings depending on gender and age

V. Kuzminov*, I. Linskiy, V. Zadorozhny, R. Lakinskiy, T. Tkachenko and O. Minko

Urgent psychiatry and Narcology, SI Institute of Neurology Psychiatry and Narcology NAMS of Ukraine, Kharkiv, Ukraine
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.615

Introduction: The social consequences of alcohol affect not only drinkers, but also the people communicate with him. They are including: mental health, quality of life, health, living conditions and needs in using health system resources.
Objectives: 1,531 people were examined, who belonged to three qualitatively different comparison groups: patients with alcohol addiction (329 people); healthy relatives of patients with alcohol addiction (238 persons) and representatives of the general population (964 persons).
Methods: clinical, clinical and psychopathological, methods of quantified scales and mathematical statistics.
Results: The data obtained indicate that the majority of respondents who caused some harm to the respondents were men. But the level of harm of alcohol abuse of women was significantly higher. Alcohol abuse problems of microsocial environment (substance abuse, employment, financial problems, and health effects) had a more significant effect on depressive disorders in the control group than in the alcohol addiction group and their relatives. Significant correlation of depressive disorders due to the drunkenness of others was associated with fear for children, the possibility of aggression. Depressive disorders in the group relatives of patients with alcohol addiction correlated with aggression towards them with patients with alcohol addiction or persons in a state of alcohol intoxication, discomfort due to being with their relatives in public, at parties, inability to control alcohol use. It was shown that the presence of drinkers in the company of women significantly increases the specific weight of people with depressive disorders among them, while such an effect was not found among male respondents. It has been established that in the case of the presence of drinkers in the environment, the expressiveness of such manifestations of depression as insomnia increases the most in women; weight loss, sexual disorders; suicidal tendencies and feelings of guilt. The influence of presence of drinkers in the environment of children on tfrequency of manifestations of their discomfort is described. It has been confirmed that the most frequent cause of children's ill health is their drinking parents, as well as other (besides parents and siblings) drinking relatives. It was found that in healthy respondents, the unfavorable features of the behavior of relatives and close drinkers are always directly correlated with indicators of the ill health of children in their environment, while in respondents addicted to alcohol, these correlations have a complex, mosaic nature.
Conclusions: The study found the prevalence of depressive disorders in the microsocial environment of drinkers. A significant decrease in the quality of life was noted primarily in children and women who had drinking relatives with a large number of drunk days.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0295

Work addiction among computer engineers : a tunisian study

W. Ayed*, A. Ayadi, S. Chebbi, S. Ayari and I. Magroun

occupational health departement, University of Tunis El Manar - faculty of Medicine of Tunis, Ariana, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.616

Introduction: Work addiction is currently an increasingly frequent phenomenon in several sectors of activity, particullarly the engineering sector, given the importance of technological advances and the development of organizational climates favoring competition.
Objectives: To describe work addiction impact among tunisian computer engineers.
Methods: A descriptive cross sectional study was carried out from September first, 2020 to December 31st, 2020 including computer engineers working in several private engineering companies located at Grand Tunis area. Data collection was done through an online self-administered questionnaire. The level of work addiction was assessed by the Work Addiction Risk Test (WRAT) in its French version validated with 25 items evaluating five dimensions namely : Compulsive tendencies, control, lack of communication, inability to delegate and self-esteem. Burnout was identified by The Maslach Burnout Inventory.

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.616 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Results: A total of 92 computer engineers were included. The average age was 27 ± 4.7 years with extremes ranging from 23 to 55 years. The sex ratio (M / F) was equal to 1.48. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of engineers considered that their work takes so much energy and time that it had a negative impact on their private lives (less time spent with family, more marital conflicts, etc…). Fifty-four percent (54%) of engineers suffered from sleep disorders (difficulty falling asleep, repetitive nocturnal awakenings, etc). The results of the WART questionnaire showed that 58% of engineers were at risk of work addiction, of which 27% had a high risk. This group of engineers with a medium to high risk of work addiction had an average age of 26 ± 3.6 years with extremes ranging from 23 to 42 years. The sex ratio was equal to 1.52. They reported more negative impact of their work on their personal lives (p=0.010) and more reproaches from family members (p= 0.038). They were at risk of burnout syndrome (p=0.038). No statistically significant relationship between the risk of work addiction and the occupational characteristics (occupational category, seniority in the engineering position, number of hours spent at work / week, etc.) was found.
Conclusions: The occupational physician has a crucial role in screening work addiction and its consequences among engineers. Early detection among at-risk populations must be carried out by a multidisciplinary team for appropriate management of workaholic employees.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0296

Internet addiction and psychological distress in highly schizotypal students

Y. Boukadida*, F. fekih_romdhane, R. Away, R. Damak, F. ghrissi and M. Cheour

Department of Psychiatry Ibn Omrane, razi hospital, tunis, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.617

Introduction: There is some limited evidence of an association between technology addictions and the emergence of pre-psychotic symptoms, high psychoticism , psychotic like experiences, and high schizotypy among young non-clinical adults. These addictions and their subsequent distress are likely to contribute to transition to psychosis in individuals at risk .
Objectives: we aimed to explore the association between Internet addiction and distress in the high schizotypy group , expecting that the two would be associated .
Methods: From a pool of 700 students, the final sample consisted of 74 low schizotypal and 70 high schizotypal students. Data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire which contained five research scales: The Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (SPQ) , the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales (DASS-21) , the Internet Addiction Test (IAT).
Results: Bivariate analyses revealed significant positive correlations between Internet addiction and depression (r=.344, p<.0001), anxiety (r=.320, p<.0001) and stress (r=.336, p<.0001) in the high schizotypy group. In this same group, positive symptoms of schizotypy correlated positively with internet addiction (r=.294 ;p=.014). After controlling for demographics, psychosocial factors and schizotypy symptoms, Internet addiction predicted psychological distress in the high schizotypy group (R2= 0.380, F (13, 55) = 2.597, p<0.001) and explained an additional 19.7% of variation in DASS total scores in the final model (R2 Δ= 0.197)
Conclusions: This study's results portrayed a statistically significant relationship between addiction to Internet and psychological distress in this at risk group.Although preliminary, our findings shed light on relatively new avenues for prevention and early intervention in psychosis. Given the widespread use of Internet among individuals with schizotypy, clinicians and researchers should find ways to utilize it as a potential resource to help these vulnerable individuals in their care pathways, by turning it into a protective rather than stressor factor.Finally, our findings highlight the need for further studies to better understand Internet use patterns and effects on young individuals in order to help mitigate its risks and increase its benefits.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0297

Facebook addictions in low and high schizotypal individuals

Y. Boukadida*, F. Fekih-romdhane, R. Away, M. Stambouli, W. Cherif and M. Cheour

Department of Psychiatry Ibn Omrane, razi hospital, tunis, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.618

Introduction: Over the past decades, the digital landscape has been rapidly changing worldwide, and the number of social media users has been constantly increasing. social media usage is widespread among the age groups going from Adolescents (aged 16-24 years) to young adults (aged 25-34 years) the vast majority of Tunisian students (98.4%) reported using social media platforms, with Facebook being the most widely used (94.3%), followed by YouTube (90.5%) and Instagram (65.0%) (Feten Fekih-Romdhane et al., 2021)
Objectives: We aimed to compare Facebook addiction between low and high schizotypal individuals
Methods: the final sample included in this study was comprised of 700 students. Based on the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (SPQ) total scores, the sample was classified into two groups of low (the lower 10% of a standardization sample) and high (the upper 10%) schizotypy(Raine, 1991).
Results: From the overall pool of 700 students (67.6% females, mean age of 21.5 ± 2.5 years), 74 identified as belonging to the low schizotypy group and 70 were classified as having high schizotypal traits .
Students of the high schizotypy group displayed significantly greater scores on Facebook (p=.001) addiction scales, as compared to those of the low schizotypy group
High schizotypal participants spent in average 7.4 hours on on social media use per day, as compared 3.9 hours on social media in their low schizotypal counterparts
Conclusions: Our study showcases that schizotypy is related to a certain level of addiction to social media. These results can be used as a way to help this at risk population by making social media into a safe space where we can provide help lines and protection

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared